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VANCE'S SECOND LETTER.

Senator Vance has written a second letter. This one is in reply to the editorial comments of the Charlotte Observer on his first letter. In another column we publish the editorial followed by the letter in reply. If there were any who thought the Senator was joking in his first letter now certainly all doubt is removed. His statement of his conception of the meaning of the Chicago platform is clear and forcible. Read it and then read it. It tears off the mask of duplicity and lays bare the infamous hypocrisy of many political scoundrels standing high in the Democratic party. Without calling names he describes certain persons in the Democratic party and branding them as "either traitors or fools" holds them up to public scorn or pity according to the horn of the dilemma they may select to perch upon. His description seems to fit such men as Joe Caldwell, Joe Daniels, Matt Ransom and Grover Cleveland & Co. There is nothing new however in either one of Senator Vance's letters. The rank and file of the people knew everything he has written and have talked and discussed the various points at every cross roads in the State. And the people have been wondering (almost to the point of losing hope) if there was not a single prominent man in the Democratic party who had the honesty and manhood to come out and condemn the conspiracy by which the Democratic machine was preparing to commit a crime against justice and the people greater and blacker than any ever committed by the Republican party.

In this great crisis Vance has shown that he is a MAN. His action has brought joy to the hearts of thousands who have long idolized him. And though he seems to go out of his way to cast a fling at "Maryann," yet we thank God that he is not little enough to be influenced thereby, but take this opportunity to give him due credit and praise for his strong and courageous position. There is one thing, however, in his letter that surprises us. That is that a man of his age and experience should be surprised and hurt that his letter has caused him to be criticised, abused and lied on. How can Senator Vance expect to stand boldly and honestly by the people in opposition to the machine, and still have the machine and monopoly organs to speak well of him. If he will now write another letter taking back all he has said and pledging loyalty to the party without regard to the interests of the people, then they will all praise him. As young and inexperienced as we are we could have given the venerable Senator some points along this line.

In conclusion we wish to say that every man in the State who believes in the principles of pure Democracy owes a lastly debt of gratitude to the Senator for his heroic words so fitly spoken at a time so opportune. If the Democratic party retains any of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, if it is unperturbed and reclaimed from the hands of the traitors who have about delivered it body and soul to the greed of the monopolists and gold bugs, it will be due to the Senator's heroic position. As far as we are concerned we are not owed by any party. We are concerned but little, as to whether the letters help or hurt the Democratic party, but we do rejoice that they will add new converts to the principles of pure Democracy, and if the Democratic party should be an uncongenial and chilly habitation for such patriots, they can find a host of friends and co-laborers in the ranks of the Populist party.

THE BEST AND SECOND BEST JOKE.

The best joke we have seen this Summer is a long communication from a Democrat to the Richmond Dispatch explaining very clearly what has brought all this trouble about. He shows that it is due to the free trade features of the McKinley bill. He then winds up by calling upon Congress to reform the tariff in accordance to the Chicago platform.

The second best joke we have seen is from the Charlotte Observer. On last Sunday the editor publishes a number of newspaper comments on Senator Vance's letter (1st one). In commenting on these extracts the editor in a kind of bravo style says that one big proof that the Democratic papers are not subsidized monopoly organs is that they were not owed by Vance's letter but fully criticised the great commoner. These two jokes should be filed in the "archives of gravity."

CLERK DANIELS' BRILLIANT CONCEPTION

Clerk Daniels says the Sherman law ought to be repealed in order "to check the depreciation of the currency."

Does Hoke Smith clerk, who edits the CAROLINIAN in the White House, know the history of the Sherman law? It has been printed so often that even so obtuse a mind as the Carolinian's fugitive editor might comprehend it by this time. It was "a cowardly makeshift." Be it so. But why? Then, as now, cast in gold bug Democrats and Republicans voted for it to defeat free coinage. It is denounced as "a cowardly makeshift" by the National Democratic platform. Why? Because it stands in the way of free coinage? That is what the Democratic leaders said. The people accepted that interpretation of the platform. Was it a lie? Was it a deception and a fiction? How is that Mr. Daniels?

When the Sherman law was passed western free silver Republicans voted for it, believing that it would lead to free coinage ultimately. Democrats opposed it because it defeated free coinage, but accepted it as a compromise in the direction of free coinage. The belief then that the next congress would increase the purchase of silver bullion from 450,000 ounces per month to 600,000 and that the succeeding one would increase the amount to 10,000,000 ounces per month. A speech recently made by chairman Carter of the National Republican committee before the silver convention in Montana sustains this position. He said:

"The ultimate end aimed at was free coinage, and it was to be brought about by gradually increasing the amount of silver bullion purchased by the government. Had this policy been carried out silver would now be worth \$1.20, at least, and it would advance to \$1.2229, and then free coinage would follow as a matter of course."

Free coinage was the ultimatum of the western Republicans. They used the Sherman law to effect it. Like the Democratic party in North Carolina they had fooled the people once too often. In the last election the western people declared that the Sherman law was "a cowardly makeshift" and demanded the free coinage of silver. When it was passed it was expected that the Sherman law would have the Republican party in the western States from disintegration. The hope was that—as with the Democrat in North Carolina—the paramount duty of every Republican was as allegiance to party first. The expectation was not "to check the depreciation of the currency" according to the brilliant conception of statesman, editor and clerk Daniels, but to check the revolt against the Republican party. Carter from the wealthy and influential silver State of Montana was made chairman of the National Republican Committee on this account. It wouldn't work. The people revolted. The Democratic party was pledged by platform and legislation to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The issue was free coinage vs the Sherman law. The western people condemned the "cowardly makeshift" and voted the Republican party out of power.

What is the logical and inevitable result of the political revolution? The repeal of the Sherman law and the passage of a free coinage bill at once and the same time.

Repeal the Sherman law, not because it depreciates the currency, but because it does not afford sufficient currency, and because Wall Street compels the redemption of the notes issued under this law, in gold.

At the same time pass a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Why? Not because it will "depreciate the currency," according to our young Napoleon of finance, but because it is the money of the constitution—the money of the people, and because it and sufficient volume of currency will make our country the greatest productive country, and our people the wealthiest people on the face of the globe. It will be a great shock to Wall Street, the millionaires and pauper clerks, but the country can stand it.

The consummation is near at hand. Not through the coming congress possibly, but it is inevitable. The Republican leaders see the handwriting of the revolution. In the speech quoted Mr. Carter made this startling assertion:

"The western people are gravely misinformed as to the sentiment of the east on the silver question. You think they are all goldbugs, but such is not the case. In Massachusetts 90 per cent of the people favor free coinage. Over 90 per cent of the voters of the entire country favor free coinage."

If Mr. Carter knows what he is talking about, then the question suggests itself:

If over 90 per cent of the voters of the country favor free coinage, what power, in God's name, is there behind members of congress that prevents them from yielding to the demands of such an overwhelming

majority of their constituents and giving the country a free coinage law?

We await the answer.

"JOHN SHERMAN A PATRIOT"

The Democratic speakers and papers have denounced the Republican party as the enemy of the people and the servants of plutocracy; they have charged that all the evils from which we are now suffering are due to Republican legislation. And John Sherman, the leader of the party in congress, has been denounced as the arch enemy of the people. He has been branded by every Democratic organ as the blackest criminal in congress. They have denounced him as the agent of the London gold bugs who through stealth and bribery had silver demonetized by the American congress. But behold, all this has changed. The New York World, that has led this tirade in the past, now has the following to say in a leading editorial on last Friday, July 21st. It appeals to John Sherman, the author of oppression and unjust taxation to come and help the Democrats to save the country:

"John Sherman, for example, knows perhaps better than any other man in congress just what needs to be done to restore confidence in our national finances, the lack of which is the main cause of our present business trouble. * * * Why should not Senator Sherman give frankly and freely to congress the benefit of his wisdom? We are confident that he will do so. At the bottom, JOHN SHERMAN is a patriot."

Is it possible that the Democratic politicians think that the people are fools and have lost their memories? Josephus Daniels has the unparalleled cheek and the brazen audacity to quote the National Democratic platform committing, unqualifiedly, the Democratic party to the coinage of both metals, and in the same breath demands the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Parrot-like, this law, he says, "is a cowardly makeshift." It ought to be repealed at once, he says. "Something else must take its place," says Sir Oracle, but the Sherman law must go first—"go quick—p-d-q."

"It is necessary to check the depreciation of the currency." Astounding revelation certainly! Ringmaster Joe believes nothing of the kind. If he does, he is either grossly ignorant or has wondrously deceived the people all these years. Does he recommend "the free coinage of silver" as demanded by the Democratic State platform, as "the something" in place of the Sherman law. No. The truth is, he holds a little government clerkship in Washington and he is afraid to say that his soul is his own. The people have found you out, Mr. Daniels, to say it.

Cleveland and the goldbugs have defied the people and thrown down the gage of battle. Let the accepted challenge and decline compromise and fight it out to the finish. The contest between the people and the money power had to come and yet thank God that it has come as soon as it has. It is better for it to come now than when the money power is still stronger and the people still more enslaved with debt. If the monopolists find that they have pressed the issue too soon they will offer a compromise and abide their time till they grow more powerful. Let the people beware. If we cannot win now we never can. Accept no compromise. Let us force the enemy to a complete surrender or fight till we are completely crushed. With the people, it is win now or never!

Joe Caldwell says that the Alliance need not be rejoicing for "Zeb Vance has not gone anywhere." One thing is certain that Vance's letter puts him with the people and for the truth and right as far as silver is concerned and that is long way from where Joe Caldwell is. As to whether he went anywhere to get there or was already there we will not debate.

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THE RALEIGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IT PUTS ITSELF IN A HOLE ON THE SHERMAN LAW. ITS RESOLUTION CHARACTERIZED AS COWARDLY.

RALEIGH, 21st.—The Raleigh lawyers and merchants have made a square back-down on the repeal of the Sherman law. A big effort was made to manufacture a sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal of the law. The Wall Street promoters had a resolution all cut and dried—patterned of the "approved formula"—but it wouldn't "go" to the north. The failure involved some curious words and a good deal of "big bluff" talk. "Oh! you are afraid of Butler, that's all," said the disgruntled but baffled yard-stick Prince. You know the Sherman fraud ought to be unimpeded—unconditionally, within two hours after congress meets on the 7th of August, but you are too cowardly to say so. Platform! Well that is cheeky! Observe a Democratic platform! I see it all plainly. Butler has got the politicians scared out of their wits. You are whipped now. If you are afraid to speak your convictions, endorse Butler's free coinage substitute. Don't beat the devil around the bush by a resolution—like the Democratic platform—that means nothing. Having thus believed himself, one merchant Prince carefully folded his Wall Street pronouncement, tenderly put it in the inside pocket of his blue English serge and bowed himself out of the presence of the unwashed. The resolution adopted was prepared by Josephus Daniels. It suggests an indefinite suspension of the Sherman law and the adoption of some facilities for an increase of the currency.

It is dishonest, because the resolution demands the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Parrot-like, this law, he says, "is a cowardly makeshift." It ought to be repealed at once, he says. "Something else must take its place," says Sir Oracle, but the Sherman law must go first—"go quick—p-d-q."

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"HELL TO PAY" ALL ROUND.

[Continued from first page.]

of the House he could not vote for Crisp for Speaker. No free silver Democrat can consistently vote for Crisp, but they will do it, and spend the balance of their inglorious and brief political life explaining an explanation that does not explain. The plate morning paper here—the Post—which by the way is wisely putting its Wall Street pickings in a big five story marble point printing office—puts Ransom in the doubtful list since the publication of Vance's letter. Somebody has suggested that Ransom has played Grover for all he is worth. Up to this time he has absolutely controlled the patronage of the State. About August 1st he will land Simmons and his grasshopper gang, and that will practically end the Federal appointments in the State. It will be weeks and months afterwards before our "wily Carthagean" will have to record his vote on the repeal of the Sherman law. What may not happen in that time.

DEMOCRATIC INGRATITUDE. A party that repudiates its platform is capable of repudiating the men who fought its battles and won its victories—the meanest species of ingratitude. An instance of this kind has recently been called to my attention. Mr. Jernigan, a North Carolina editor, is the victim. He signed a paper in Raleigh during the campaign, and you will recall the fact, that his paper was almost alone in believing that Cleveland would be elected. But what ought to have enticed him to the everlasting gratitude of the party leaders, and to the thanks and commendation of every self-respecting Democrat in the State, was his voluntary act in saving Simmons paper—as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee—from protest and the party management in the State from disgrace. The story goes, when Jernigan heard that Simmons paper was in distress, that the bank officials had determined to protest if he mortgaged his house and lot, raised the money and paid off the draft. The source of which it comes leaves no doubt in my mind as to the truth of the statement. Jernigan, they say, is a man of accomplishments, an editor of experience and ability and a lawyer of attainments. In all common decency he should have been the best appointment in the Diplomatic service should have been his without question. But not so. It was given to "Squire Buck" Jones, who stamped the People's party in Buck Shoals and Panther Creek townships with his "tariff reform" thunder. "Buck" was unknown to fame except as a tournament orator, in Buck Shoals settlement, until the last campaign. Encouraged by his success there he invaded the Panther creek country and electrified the unsuspecting people of that settlement with the soul-stirring eloquence. "Buck" modestly thought he could round off his sentences and decorate his periods with Inglesonian grace; he said until he heard Ransom's speech presenting him to the President as an applicant for a consular appointment. The President scrutinized him closely and the inspection was altogether up to Buck's expectations, but that was under the spell of Ransom's matchless rhetoric. Cared he not for consulates then. There was room for only one thought in his bursting soul. It was the deep, unspeakable regret that he had no immediate posterity to enjoy the undying tribute to his virtues, his achievements, his patriotism and—finally—his Democracy! But all this grandiloquent side show was at editor Jernigan's expense. He had turned out his trousers pockets inside out to save the Democratic party from disgrace and humiliation—and that too, when the Raleigh plutocrats, who now revere, as chamber of commerce, that the Sherman law ought to be repealed, with all their hoarded wealth, refused to do. In all my observation and knowledge of political management of over a half century, I cannot recall an act of such cowardly and contemptible ingratitude. He deeply sympathize with Mr. Jernigan, and regret the repudiation of a party that does not scruple to repudiate its principles, its platform and ignore the men who have earned its recognition, its consideration and its gratitude.

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HOME DRESSMAKING.

FOUR DISTINCT SKIRTS AND HOW TO CUT THEM.

The Umbrella, the Empire, the 1830 and the Circular—Not a Difficult Task to Cut Them—Notes About the Trimming, Pockets and Openings.

There are now four distinct skirts, known respectively as umbrella, empire, 1830 and the circular. The circular is a complete circle, with the center cut out for the waist, the rest falling in loose folds around the body. The empire is like the back of a wheel, with the top and bottom cut out for the waist and the top of the skirt is cut in a curve to fit over the hips.

The umbrella skirt requires nine breadths and is narrow at the top and extremely flaring, and generally some kind of trimming outlines each seam.

The empire skirt is made of eight breadths, and the 1830 is made of very full and wide, sometimes plain from top to bottom, but more often with a flounce set on, which is cut in a partial circle so as to give the appearance of a second skirt, when, as is generally the case, it is decorated by a narrow ruffle or the joining is covered by some special trimming.

In most cases these are cut in the form of bands, but in others they are cut in sections, with the wide end downward and the top of each gathered into a little and the bottom rounded to give a flared effect. The entire skirt is cut much like any other, but there are eight breadths as against the five. The top of the front breadth measures from 6 to 8 inches across the top and flares to 22 at the bottom. It is cut lengthwise on the fold. The next six breadths are 5 inches across the top and respectively 10, 20 and 22 at the bottom. The back breadth is 4 inches all along and cut to a short train in the back. The top of the back breadth is entirely taken up in pleats, making this skirt 28 inches around the waist. In case the wearer is more slender the breadths can be belted in at the top or gathered slightly to bring it to the required size.

The pattern of a skirt is usually drafted, given the measurement of length and waist-band, and the skirt is cut accordingly. It is better to say that they should be cut on the straight and right side up where there is a nap or pattern. Where the goods are alike, like plain silk cashmere, etc., the skirt can be pieced, as is shown on the diagram, by taking what comes from the top and adding it to the bottom, but this is not advisable if there is plenty of goods. Sometimes two breadths can be got from one width of cloth by adding these triangular pieces. Sometimes by laying one breadth (that measures double) up and the other down when cutting two can be cut without piecing, but this will do only in cashmere, plain silk, cottons and chevrons, etc., and plain unpleated goods of extra width. Velvet and velveta should never be cut "up and down," as there is always a difference in the shading.

The stiff skirt lining now used is made of crinoline, horsehair or wiggin. If of horsehair, the edges must be firmly bound with strong material, so that the hairs will not stick through and irritate the wearer, the facing to be cut just the shape of the bottom and can be as deep as desired. It is better to have it made separately and cut it to the lining, leaving the lower edge to come even with the bottom of the skirt. It should be in turn faced with all-silk bias or silk stitched on with a machine. If three or four rows of the stitching are sewed around, they make the skirt stand out better. When these are first sewed twice around the bottom and cut stitched on, the edge should be carefully trimmed and then bound with bias cotton, which comes in pieces of four and five yards.

It needs more than one bunch, as the skirts are so large around. This is to be fastened with the velvet part to the skirt and turned upward on the inside and basted with a strong thread, which is to remain in. Then it should be stitched and finally turned and felled down strongly to the under side.

DIAGRAMS OF EMPIRE SKIRTS. The bottoms of all the styles of skirts are to be treated in the same manner, which gives them a neat and perfect finish. The bottom can then be pressed and with a machine for the pocket and band. Some simply lay the top and, this is preferable for all the skirts to be worn with a blouse, but where they are to be worn with a short, round waist a band is better, as it offers a means of fastening waist and skirt together.

The skirt is open in the back, and the pocket is to be barely large enough to permit the wearer to get into the dress, and it should be lapped over from the right side and firmly stitched.

The pocket now is often entirely omitted, but it can be set in the back seam of the skirt. It can be cut round or square, as is preferred, but must always be faced with the dress material. When two loops are sewed, one on each side of the waist binding, the skirt is finished except for the trimmings.

The trimming most in vogue just now is the narrow gathered ruffle, with rolled French lace. This is slightly gathered, sometimes with a heading and sometimes without. These are set around the bottom or at intervals up the skirt. The trimming of a skirt is so largely a matter of taste that it is not easy to give directions as to the best style.

All the skirts where the full cut bottom is joined to the rest have some trimming. It may be plain ribbon band, jet passementerie or velvet bands or milliners' folds. These last cannot be described, but every one can learn to make them by seeing it done.

His velvet and silk flat folds must be made over crinoline to keep shape. Rows of velvet folds of graduated widths placed at regular distances apart make a band in the straight line, for they look best by men.

OLIVE PARKER.

Women have abandoned spoon collecting in a measure. No wonder! Some of them have a hundred or two of every size, shape or design. The latest thing—a real spoon diversion—is collecting silver bathtubs. You will notice the elaborateness of some of these sharp implements if you take any note of them. Every elsewhere than in shop windows. Most of these pins would serve for daggers in case of need, being sharp enough to pierce a man's back. Fancy Juliet carrying her dagger in her hair, though, to be sure, Theodora took the gold pin from her hair to dispatch Marcellus.—Philadelphia Times.

When Men Were Petticoats. It will probably be a matter of surprise to the general reader to learn that the petticoat was first worn exclusively by men. In the reign of King Henry VII and about that time it was so fashionable that one sex from the other distinguished the inventory of Henry VII appears a "petticoat of red damask, with open sleeves." There is no mention of a woman's petticoat before the Tudor period.—Washington Star.

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Staggering Figures of the Loss of Property by Fire.

The Chronicle, the organ of the underwriters, has in its statistics for 1893 presented some very interesting facts which are well worthy the consideration of economists. Several years ago the country was startled to learn that property to the value of \$100,000,000 had gone up in flames and smoke in a single twelve-month. In 1891 the \$100,000,000 had grown to nearly \$144,000,000 and in 1892 to about \$152,000,000. The following table of losses is at least instructive:

Year	Aggregate Insurance	Aggregate Losses
1873	\$75,125,280	\$30,727,400
1874	64,630,000	24,743,400
1875	62,282,400	27,388,000
1876	64,630,000	30,323,000
1877	77,700,000	44,467,700
1878	74,642,400	42,325,000
1879	81,280,000	44,641,000
1880	84,000,000	45,532,100
1881	104,848,000	54,848,000
1882	110,000,000	60,000,000
1883	110,000,000	60,000,000
1884	102,671,200	57,400,000
1885	104,848,000	60,000,000
1886	120,285,000	69,626,000
1887	120,285,000	69,626,000
1888	110,000,000	73,000,000
1889	110,000,000	73,000,000
1890	108,953,700	65,015,000
1891	120,285,000	80,000,000
1892	143,706,000	100,000,000
1893	152,000,000	144,000,000
Total	\$1,769,508,000	\$1,018,083,200

In 18 consecutive years \$2,000,000,000, lacking less than \$500,000,000, have been consumed, gone to absolutely nothing, as when property is burned up, no material remains which may be insured, and how heavily it may be insured, is of no account. The loss to the country is not a cent less because the insured gets the amount from the underwriters. It has been annihilated, and that is the end of it. A country should be so rich that it can afford to suffer the loss by fire in 18 years of \$1,769,508,404. Such a loss, growing yearly, suggests what a very young, extravagant, reckless people the Americans are.

Fires, conflagrations, are avoidable in the larger number of instances. Not one has occurred in Florence, Italy, it is said, for 30 years. The reason is plain enough—in Florence all houses are built of brick. We are only beginning to build what we call fireproof edifices. Many of them are not in name, and the common rule is, even where timber boxes are not built and called buildings, the destructive fire is connected with adjacent buildings. We build to burn, and burn to burn. It is a luxury to build in that way, and if the country is willing to pay for it from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year there is really no reason why the country should not have and enjoy it. But it does not cost a sum in another way more fun out of such a sum in fire and conflagrations.

Wedding Presents.

Why is there no organized present league? Surely the time has long since arrived for such an organization to be started. Wedding presents are a far more serious and lasting nuisance than, let us say, crinolines are ever likely to be. The time has long since arrived of late by the pernicious practice of publishing in the newspapers lists of wedding presents received, and I have been driven to raise this question by a list of 200 or 300 names of donors of wedding presents published in the other day in connection with a "fashionable marriage" in the north. This is, in fact, a highly ingenious method of stimulating the generosity of the friends of the happy pair.

The snobs are induced to give more lavishly by the knowledge that their names and their gifts will be proclaimed to all the world in the

ALLIANCE SPEAKING.

J. T. B. Hoover will address
 on Brethren at the following places
 on the days named in behalf of the
 Business Agency of the State Alliance:

Fletcher, Henderson Co., August 2d.
 Bowman's Bluff, Henderson Co., August 2nd.
 Brevard, Transylvania Co., August 2nd.
 Balsam Grove, Transylvania Co., August 4th.
 Clotho, Transylvania Co., August 4th.

Sample of Shoes, clothes, etc. will be shown, and the benefits to be derived by the purchase of supplies, especially groceries, through the Agency, will be fully explained. Out-of four appointments in each county. Let those near the places of speaking attend. Speaking at 11 o'clock a.m. Other appointments will follow.

Fraternally,
 W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

ALLIANCE SPEAKING

Bro. CYRUS THOMPSON, State Lecturer, of North Carolina Farmers Alliance, will address the Brethren and the public generally, at the following places:

WILKES COUNTY.
 Trap Hill, August 3rd.
 Boomer, August 5th.
 Wilkesboro, August 7th.

Other appointments will follow. Brother Thompson represents the Business Agency and carries samples of Shoes, clothes, etc., to show you, and will explain the benefits to be derived by patronizing the Agency. Let every one turn out and hear a distinguished Lecturer. It will pay you whether an Allianceman or not.

Yours fraternally,
 W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.,
 North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

SPECIAL RATES.

Round Trip Rates to Tracheys for Pleats. The Atlantic Coast Line has agreed to sell round trip tickets to the picnic at Tracheys August 7th at the following rates:

Rocky Point	\$.95
Purgaw	.65
Walcace	.40
Dagnolia	.20
Warsaw	.70
Clinton	1.20
Alaions	1.00
St. Olive	1.30

Tickets to be sold August 7th, good to return until August 8th, inclusive.

When you don't get your paper send us a postal card at once. Don't wait two or three weeks. We will send you the missing copy and also investigate the trouble. (If.)

LUMBER, LATHES AND SHINGLES.
 All orders for Lumber, Lathes and Shingles, addressed me at Sausalito, N. C., will be promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

Respectfully,
 F. M. MUSGRAVE,
 July 27th. Sausalito, N. C.

TURNIPS!
 SOUTHERN PRIZE!!

The finest and best Turnips for Fall, Winter and Spring ever grown. They stand the SEVEREST WINTERS, and are grown successfully even as far North as Ohio in the open ground. They furnish more greens, saled in spring, and larger turnips than any variety known. I have grown them to weigh 15 lbs. and 29 inches in circumference. One lb, postpaid, 70 cents; 1-2 lb, prepaid, 40 cents; 1-4 lb, 20 cents, prepaid.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON,
 Goldsboro, N. C.
 July 20-1mo.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine
 AND
 The Caucasian

BOTH FOR \$2.00 A YEAR!
 The Great Illustrated Monthlies have in the past sold for \$4.00 a year. It was a wonder to printers how The Cosmopolitan, with its yearly 1536 pages of reading matter by the greatest writers of the world, and its 1200 illustrations by clever artists, could be furnished for \$3.00 a year. I January last it put in the most perfect magazine printing plant in the world, and now comes what is really a wonder:

WE WILL CUT THE PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE IN HALF FOR YOU!
 Think of it, 128 pages of reading matter, with over 120 illustrations—a volume that would sell in cloth binding at \$1.00.

FOR ONLY 124 CENTS.
 We will send you The Cosmopolitan Magazine, which has the strongest staff of regular contributors of any existing periodical, and THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN, both for only \$2.00 a year.

Blacksmith and Repair Shop.
 If you want your Horse shod, your Buggy, Wagon or Cart repaired, or any other blacksmith or woodwork done, bring it to us at the corner of John & Market Streets, Goldsboro, N. C., opposite John Guinn's. We work guaranteed and at all living prices. Respectfully,
 JOHNSON, SUMMERLIN & HOOKS
 June 22-1f.

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